

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month ... DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year . DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City. Pants Klosque No. 12, hear Grand Hotel, an Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who large us with manuscri publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Washington on Government.

The new President of Princeton University has drawn out of the past some sayings by the first President of the United States to which recent events have given even more than the original life and value. We quote from President Wilson's paper in the December Atlantic on " The Ideals of America:"

"Think of WASHINGTON's passion for order, for authority, for some righteous public force which should teach individuals their place under government, for the solidity of property, for morality and sober counsel. It was plain that he cared not a whit writing to FENRY LEE in Congress, 'you talk of in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorders. Influence is no government. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured, or let us k low the worst at once."

WASHINGTON, among the foremost in making the American Government after he had been first in making the American people, believed that law was the foundation of liberty and justice and that the attempt to substitute for it the influence of the officeholder, while conceived in inter. In times of popular excitement and impatience Washington's words cannot be too steadfastly borne in mind.

Gen. Corbin's Report.

The annual report of Major-Gen CORBIN, Adjutant-General of the army, is one of the most interesting of the routine reports of the year.

On Oct. 15 the army of the United States consisted of 3.586 officers and 66,003 men, besides the Hospital Corps and the "provisional" organizations, the Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rico Regiment, and 12 volunteer medical officers. The losses of the army were 47.727 during the fiscal year 1901. Thirtyfive officers were killed in action, died of wounds and of disease; 21 resigned, and 68 retired; a total of 124. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed in action, died of wounds or of disease: 35,806 were discharged by expiration of their terms of service; 5,698 were discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial and by order; 4,667 deserted, and 2 were missing. Seventeen officers and 172 men were wounded.

For the first time the figures of our losses during the Spanish and the Filipino wars are made public. From June 30, 1898, to July 7, 1902, these were as follows:

	Regulars.		Volunteers.		. Total.	
		En.	30000	En-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	En
	cm	listed	om.	listed	om.	Hates
	cers	M .n.	cers	Man.	cers.	Man
Killed	32	353	22	388	54	741
Died of-						
Wounds	10	96	7	129	17	22
Discase	26	1.673	21	1.028	47	2,70
Accident	2	96		38		134
Drowning	2	202	4	61		26
Suicide	3	58	0	15	9	78
Murder or						
homfelde.	1	**		28	1	07
Total deaths	76	2,547	84	1,687	140	4.23
Wounded	71	1,165	133	1,633	204	2,81
These tot	als a	pply	to t	he pe	eriod	be

tween April 21, 1898, and Feb. 4, 1899. The loss by the Filipino war is 167 officers and 4,228 men killed, died of wounds, disease, &c. The losses of the State Volunteers are not included, the " Volunteers " in this table being the United States Volunteers.

From Feb. 4, 1899, to July 6, 1902, there were 2.811 battles and skirmishes in the Philippines, "the larger proportion attacks from ambush on the American troops." In almost no cases, says Gen. CORBIN, " did American troops surrender or retreat, leaving their dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy, notwithstanding that in many cases the percentage of loss was high." Attention may be called in passing to the fact that though the proportion of officers to enlisted men is about one to twenty, the proportion of officers killed and died of wounds to enlisted men killed and died of wounds is about one to fourteen, and for contempt." in some cases as high as one to ten.

Gen. CORBIN renews his recommendation that the rank of our military attachés abroad be increased, remarking: This appears a small matter here, but abroad, where rank and precedence govern, it is a matter of very great importance. On occasions of ceremony our attachés are frequently placed in very embarrassing situations." He suggests that attachés to embassies receive the rank and pay of Colonels, and those at legations that of Lieutenant-Colonels. We have only seven military attachés, so the expense would be inconsiderable.

The matter of married officers is brought up by Gen. CORBIN, who thinks that " the early marriage of the younger officers, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their pay and allowances for support, is greatly to be deplored and should be discouraged."

from officers, as it now does from enlisted men. On this point Gen. CORBIN says:

"As the entire time and abilities of officers of the Army are absorbed in the service of the Govern ment, and it is highly undesirable that they should be permitted to be engaged in or identified with business enterprises of any kind in the localities where they may be serving, it is deemed but simple justice to them that they be given an opportunity. and offered inducements, to save some portion of their salaries, that in case of their death some provision may exist to provide, at least in part, for istress, if not entire destitution."

gress should extend the act providing for the deposits of the men to include also those of the officers.

On the question of the canteen the Adjutant-General speaks plainly. " Numerous reports," he says, " confirm the views long held by this office that the old [post] exchange contributed to sobriety, health and contentment of the trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the is Gen. Corbin's suggestion that the men be instructed in vocal music, and that each regiment should have its marching song. The report was probably preevident that while in Europe and England Gen. CORBIN saw no reason to change his views upon certain methods of improving the moral and physical con-

dition of the men of the army. With the detailed staff system the Adjutant-General reports his entire satisfaction, and recommends its extension and the creation of a general staff as the best solution of the vexed questions of army regulation. He suggests that the army manœuvres be made annual, and held at different places, that their benefit may be shared by the for Mberty without these things to sustain and give different garrisons in the several fields tt dignity. 'You talk, my good sir,' he exclaimed. of defence; and that the number of post electrician sergeants be increased and employing influence to appease the present tumults | their name changed to a " Corps of Artillery Experts." which body should be made an integral part of the coast artillery arm.

> There are many other recommendations in this report, which deserves the careful consideration of all interested in the welfare of the army.

No. Mr. Fowler, Not Just Yet. The Hon. CHARLES N. FOWLER of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has sent dividual folly is dedicated to public disas- out, in advance of the President's message, a little message or manifesto of his own. That is to say, the communication which we have received, dated Nov. 24, 1902, stands over a facsimile of Mr. FOWLER'S signature; and as it relates to a bill actually introduced by Mr. FOWLER at the last session of Congress, we assume that it is he, and none other, that solicits THE SUN'S attention to and approval of his proposed measure.

Both the bill itself and the New Jersey Congressman's arguments in favor of the same are of such a remarkable character that we naturally give them attention; approval is another question.

Mr. FOWLER wants to create by act of Congress a permanent Commission of five members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. removable only for cause and with the consent of the Senate, and holding office for a term of twenty years at an annual salary of \$7,500. The proposed functions of this new branch of the Federal Government are of startling variety and

1. To investigate all questions of Pederal taxation affecting imports, and to recommend annually to the President such changes in import duties as the Commission deems wise; the President thereupon to have the power, if he approve the Commission's recommendations, to proclaim such changes in the schedules. on a year's notice, without any further legislative action by Congress.

trouble of negotiating reciprocity treaties with foreign countries. The Commission conducts the negotiations. When it has concluded a reciprocal commercial agreement and four of the five Commissioners have decided that it is favorable to the United States, the Commission recommends the same to the President. The President thereupon in his turn "shall "-he has no discretion in the matter, but is simply the agent of transmission to the Senate-recommend the same for ratifi-

3. To visit officially the different sections of the United States or go to any foreign country, to study domestic conditions or collect information abroad, in the way of preparation for the intelligent exercise of the two foregoing

4. To possess the power " to summon any person, partner, officer or representative of a company or corporation, and all other persons both national and civil within the jurisdiction of the United States, to testify before it, to examine such persons under oath or affirmation, and to require such persons to furnish any paper, book of account, records or detailed reports. in such form and manner and at such times as it may prescribe." In fine, the Commission is to be vested " with all the powers of a United States court to summon and control witnesses and to punish them

It is in regard to the last-mentioned power which Mr. Fowler's bill confers upon this extraordinary composite of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in his five twenty-year Commissioners that the author of the measure says in the

circular we have received from him: " The new order of things has given rise to apprehensions in many quarters lest the accumulation of corporate power in corporate hands may result in danger. . . . I maintain that, since the preamble of the Constitution declares that that instrument was established ' to promote the general welfare, and since Congress, among other powers and duties, is to ' provide for the general welfare.' Congress may create a Commission whose duttes are to see that the people living in the various sections of the country shall not be imposed upon by the distribution of worthless stock; and, to that end, that such Commission may rightfully insist upon the fullest information with regard to all corporations,

at such times and in such form as it may prescribe. This would seem to indicate that since his first conception of a Tariff Commis-An important recommendation is that sion, with legislative, executive and the Government should accept deposits judicial powers, the further possibilities of the new department of the Federal Government have so impressed Mr. FOWLER's mind that he now desires to make it a Tariff and Trust Commission,

all in one. •Well, why not? If there is merit in the astounding argument that because the preamble of the Constitution mentions the " general welfare " as the object of that instrument, Congress therefore possesses the Constitutional power to their families, and in this manner alleviate sore delegate its own authority to any extent, and to change the original scheme an. Corbin therefore urges that Con- of Government in any manner which it

welfare, what need is there of more than one Commission? The same Commissioners, intrenched in twenty-year terms of office and invested with the inquisitorial powers of a Federal court, might regulate the tariff, the trusts, the currency, bankruptcy, marriage, divorce, and all other matters relating to finance, men. The increase of desertions and of trade, public morality and domestic happiness throughout the States.

There is no doubt that the substitution of Government by Commission for the exchange." In line with these remarks | methods instituted by the Constitution could be so arranged, under Congressman Fowler's skilful direction, as to diminish greatly the present labors of Congress, the Executive and the Judipared before he went abroad; but it is ciary. Yet we cannot say that we are ready at present to give his plan the support he seeks.

Remember the Alamo Byron! The Hon. TIMOTHY DRY DOLLAR SUL-LIVAN, the BATTERY DAN WEBSTER, has been in Indiana, giving the last touch to his eagerly awaited "Sociological Studies and Portraits." While Indiana is honoring this illustrious Manhattanese author, it is our happiness to commend once more to a discriminating public the greatest Hoosier, the Hon. JAMES BYRON ELMORE of Alamo. He has been good enough to send us a copy of his new work, "Supplement a Lover in Cuba and Poems." His autograph enriches our copy; his portrait beautifies every copy. Deep, thoughtful eyes, long, straight, sculpturesque, severely modelled nose, a mustache like the murmurous groves of Dodona, vocal locks and ears like the sea-echoing shells-this is the metrical face of our own BYRON ELMORE, the unparallelable singer of Sassafras and the Monon Wreck. His song is as medicinal as the pastorals of Gen. SAMBO Bowles, as tonic as exercise, as sweet

as sassafras. He is a maker of prime prose, too. In this new volume, his novelette, " How Evelyn Won," is worth a bale of ordinary stories. EVELYN won JACK NOBLE, a banker's son from the city; won him from his loving LUCY BRASIER, whom he drove around to see in " a fine rig." JACK was a popular youth and " had a very beautiful girl in the city " who was setting her cap for him. But the party at EVELYN JONES'S marred the hopes of LUCY and the other beautiful girl. Eve-LYN was " Queen o' the Autumn " for the evening:

" Her glossy, bonny curls hung in rolls about her head, and her damask cheeks were as sweet as two roses gittering in the sunlight. Her hair slightly hid her pretty face, and gave her the simplicity of a sweet-faced doll. She wore a crown of autumn roses, which blended with her beauty. She was not given to much talking, but well knew what to say and how to say it. She was rather shy, which added to her beauty and simplicity."

The fascinating JACK was " well toned up with cologne-the fad in the city.' LUCY was " dressed in the latest fashion and was well adorned with rich cosmetics." PHILIP HOWARD " was dressed with all the modern equipment of a gentleman." JOHNNIE JACOBS was tall and handsome and " the ladies all liked him for his gentle air and manners." This was " rather a select crowd." The dance went round. So did the rich fruits of the season and pleasant conversation. May we borrow this idvll?

" The girls would select the apple seeds and name

One. I love: Two, I love: Three, I love, I say: Four, I love with all my heart; Five. I cast away: Six, he loves; Seven, she loves: Eight, they both love; Nime, he comes; Ten, he tarries; Eleven, he courts

Twelve, he marries." "They who got odd numbers were the luck ones to get married first. EVELYN was the first one to obtain the lucky number. All laughed loudly and joilled with the queenly girl. It was then, for the first time, that JACK took much notice of EVELYN. As he looked into her eyes, so large and blue, a feeling came over him which he had never experienced before. She observed him with modest air, not thinking of what was going on in his mind. JOHNNIE JACOBS named EVELTN'S apple seed JACK NOBLE, and all laughed heartly. Then EVELTN flipped the apple seed to the ceiling, and it struck with force."

By this time JACK was " like a kite with two tails, tossed about with each gentle gale." He was pale, but now and then he " broke his sadness with a warm smile at EVELYN, which was returned with affectionate grace." JACK was satisfactory in the cotillon, for he " had taken lessons in dancing." Before the party closed, JACK asked EVELYN " in his sweetest manner for her company on the next Sunday evening." JACK was a butterfly as well as a cologne bottle. He drove home with Lucy that night, "opened the gate for her, and stole a last sweet kiss." Next Sunday night the rogue meets EVELYN at her gate. He had seen her but once, yet he gave her a kindly greeting and pressed his sweet lips to hers, as much as to say, 'Will you be mine?' "We hold with Mr. ELMORE that the daughters of Montgomery county. Ind., are " both lovely and lively," but possibly they are a little less informal in their manners than might be inferred from this sketch. Still, the scene is Arcadian. Will the Byron of Alamo forgive us for transplanting one more flower?

" LUCINDA RAT came over on Sunday evening and they prepared a dumb supper. Neither was to speak a word, and the first gentlem en who came in and sat down by them would be their husbands. Mrs. Jones was to ask the company in to dine; so EVELYN and LUCINDA sat down at the table opposue each other. They could not speak; they could only smile at each other. Pretty soon Jack came along, and he was ushered in to supper by Mrs. JONES. JACK smiled, and the girls laughed heart ily. Jack stepped forward and sat down by Eve LYN, and what a folly shout went up to break the

silence! into conversation, jestingly remarked: 'I be lieve I would like always to dine with you, Mis EVELTN.

Would you? asked EVELTN. " ' Yes,' answered JACK.

" 'I'm sure you would be welcome,' said Evelyn. We haven't read a more pleasing story than this for seventeen years. And the poems in the book are beyond praise. " A Butting Sheep " will soon be loved

may regard as promotive of the general by millions. The first stanzas reveal the situation:

Tom went playing in the pasture There he saw a butting sheep: It came running, jumping at him: Then the boy began to weep.

"There he stood and looking ghastly Then he jumped behind a stump, Where he cuddled very closely

As the sheep gave it a thump. The anguish of sweet LENORE, the rescue, the sacrifice-go read them and be thrilled, you who love poetry, and remember the Alamo Byron!

The Pulpit and the Strike.

Bishop WILLIAM LAWRENCE of the Eastern diocese of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts contributes to the Church Militant of Boston a suggestive discussion of the use of the pulpit to put forth the individual opinions of the preacher on "questions of the day," the coal strike, for example, as if they were of religious authority, when, actu-, ally, they are merely secular utterances, valuable or worthless according to the measurement of the standard of sound judgment applicable to public speakers

generally. The Bishop makes a distinction be tween the clergyman as a citizen and as a teacher of religion which all the sacred profession must carefully keep in mind if they would preserve their spiritual influence. As a citizen, says the Bishop, " he has a right to speak his mind on all questions of citizenship, but " he then speaks as a citizen and not as a preacher, and whatever he has to say should be said in the study or on the platform, certainly outside of the pulpit; he has no right to use the pulpit for the expression of his particular views as a citizen." "When the minister enters his pulpit he becomes the interpreter of the Gospel and deals with spiritual and moral issues, applying them practically with all the intelligence in his power.

It will be answered that the coal strike, to preaching on which the Bishop refers specifically, raised such a moral issue, but it was not an issue which separated itself from the general principle of the Gospel of righteousness of universal application. It was only a particular manifestation of human selfishness and human lawlessness. Moreover, before the preacher undertakes to pronounce judgment he must be sure of his facts. And what were the facts of the coal strike? The miners struck to get certain advantages for themselves. That was right enough. They wanted more wages for less labor and they had a right to make the demand and to refuse to work unless it was granted. If their employers had set out to force them to work on the old conditions by violent means a moral issue of vital importance to society and even to religion would have been raised. So also if the workmen used violence to enforce their demands and to keep other men from working an issue distinctively in conflict with the principle of the Gospel arose. Now, what happened? From the point of view of

the Gospel which side was the offender? What is the Christian principle? It is that earthly struggles are of no essential importance except as means through which to get the spiritual tuition requisite to gaining the salvation of the soul in a future state. That is the Christian ideal and without it the Christian religion vain philosophy, utterly impracti-

the clergy that the duty of a Christian preacher at all times, and more especially at this time of labor strikes, is to preach "the Gospel of personal rightcousness to the people of his congregation and the children of his Sunday school," and to develop " unselfishness and self-restraint in the character of his parishioners." It is not to assume a state of facts in a special controversy and to ignore obvious facts which conflict with the assumption, allying the Christian pulpit with falsehood, but to hold up before men the Christian ideal of truth and justice.

If Christianity is more than a debatable system of social philosophy, if it is a religion of supernatural authority and efficacy Bishop LAWRENCE rightly indicates the only function proper to its preachers: " there is too much preaching to humanity, too little to the individual man: too much about labor, too little to inspire and comfort the laborer: too much about the nation, too little about

" Veritas ' sends us a letter of earnest appeal for the exclusion by the Federal authorities of the Cuban children brough here to go to Mrs. TINGLET's school, and asks us to print it as an offset to the article published in THE SUN on Wednesday opposing such exclusion. This we must decline, because the letter argues that the Secre tary of the Treasury ought to leep the children out of this country because the Point Loma school is a very bad place, a point that has no bearing on the question at issue. THE SUN maintains that the Secre tary of the Treasury has no authority for concerning himself with the character of this Californian institution. It is for him to decide whether the immigrants belong to any of the classes which Congress has authorized him to exclude, and it is not for him to decide anything else.

California has the right to supervise its own schools, and neither the Washington Government nor the State of New York has a right to forbid people otherwise unexceptionable to go to California. * Veritas might as well ask the President to suppress Mrs. TINGLEY.

About two years ago the sad news was printed in all the New York papers that Apple MARY " was dead. They were all mistaken. The MARY who died was an applewoman surely, but not " Apple MARY. That lady still lives, and was seen yesterday on Nassau street looking just as young

costume is not costly. A hat from an ash barrel, a pair of shoes or a boot and a shoe the same establishment, old rags carefully tied with South street marlin for stockings, a grand old sackcloth shawl fastened with a splendid safety pin and a basket through which shines the light of

other days and in which faded lemons, ripe, very ripe apples and dusty oranges, all arranged to tempt purchasers, form the regular, the everlasting sum total of MARY'S morning and evening toilet. How old is MARY? Forty years ago MARY ooked as old as she does to-day. Putting of mild suggestion, they virtually forbade

her at forty then, she must be eighty now. MARY'S principal haunt is South street She knows that rough longshoremen have tender hearts, and she loves them all. She has been with us so long that many people believe she brings good luck to all who meet her. The brokers welcome her and the fishermen rejoice when they see her. She brings fun and fortune to them all. Long live MARY, Queen of Rags!

As an evidence of the impetus given to hipyards by the growth of the navy, it is to be noticed that eleven shipbuilding companies and firms have asked for the plans and specifications of the armored cruisers l'ennessee and Washington, recently authorized by Congress. Several of the firms have not built any vessels for the navy; but if the usual large proportion of the firms that ask for plans shall submit bids, the choice of the winner will be more difficult than hitherto, but it will be certain that the cruisers will be built properly, and that if skill can achieve it, they will be as successful as their designers hope.

THE ACRE CONTROVERSY. The Case Fraught With Possibility of International Difficulties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to add a few particulars to your in-eresting article of the 23d inst. on the existing quarrel between Brazil and Bolivia, en-titled "New Army Marching On Acre"? Petty as the cause of this quarrel certainly is, it may

ave serious consequences. The territory in dispute where the Rio Acre rosses it cannot be more than four or miles in width, and can be located only by the oundary mark on the Teff line of 1874, which was formally accepted by both countries and surveyed to that point in 1898. The town of Puerto Alonso, the capital of the once celerated Acre Republic, is a Bolivian river port vell within Bolivian territory. The contested

strip of territory forms but a very small part of the revolted district. The Teff ine was determined by the ex-ploration of the Rio Javary in 1874 by a mixed Brazilian and Peruvian commission under the command of Capt. Baron de Teffé, who located the source of that river at 7° 01' 17 5' south latitude and 74° 08' 27 07" west longitude. The accuracy of this determination having been questioned, the survey of the boundary line was suspended in 1896, and the Brazilian Government had a new exploration of the Javary made in the follow ing year by Capt. Cunha Gomes, in which Bolivia declined to participate. Cunha Gomes found a new source for the river which he located at 7° 11' 48 10" south lati-tule and 73° 47' 44 5" west longitude. showing a difference of about 10% min-

showing a difference of about 10½ minutes of latitude and nearly 20½ minutes of longitude. The eastern point of the line is at the junction of the Rio Beni with the Rio Madevia, the geographical position being 16° 20' south latitude and 65° 24' 58 65" west tengituse. The Teffs line, according to Brazilian computation is 1,031 24 kilometres long, and the Rio Acre crosses it a little over one-third of that distance from the Beni. From this it will be seen that the wedge is very thin, and that at the Rio Acre it is hardly wide enough for two big, sparsely populated countries to quarrel over. After a long diplomatic controversy and after much trouble on the frontier, in which the Brazilians were guilty of invading Bolivian territory and inciting a revolution there, Bolivia sinally agreed in 1899 to a new survey of the Rio Javary. The Brazilian commission was under the direction of Dr. Cruis, director of the Rio de Janeiro Observatory, and according to recent report he has, located the source of that river about half way between the latitudes given by Teffa and Cunha Gomes, and a little to the west of the longitude given by the latter. This divides the contested territory into two almost equal parts, which should be satisfactory to both parties.

As Brazil is still dissatisfied and trouble

is a vain philosophy, utterly impracticable in a worldly sense. It is to teach all men, miners and everybody else, that "the face of the Lord is against them that do evil," that the heavenly reward is for them only who "eschew evil and do good and seek peace, and ensue it."

In obedience to these Christian precepts, Bishop Lawrence admonishes the clergy that the duty of a Christian Galves.

in its decoration and appointments, and set the contested territery into two almost equal parts, which should be satisfactory to both parties.

As Brazil is still dissatisfied and trouble still continues on the Rio Acre, it will be readily seen that there are reasons other than territory for the conflict. These reasons are-revenue and jealousy. The Brazilian States of Amazonas and Para do not wish to lose the export duties on the rubber from that region, much of which comes from Rolivien territory, and the citizens, if not the Government, of those two States are responsible for the revolutions that have occurred on the Acre, and for the opera bourfe republic established there by the Spanish adventurer, Luiz Gales.

The Brazilian Government, also, is secretly opposed to the development of Rolivian theorem as lurger increased. The development of Rolivian theorem of the Acre, and for the operand of the Acre, and for the operand of the Acre, and for the operand of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and for the operand of the development of Rolivian theorem of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and for the operand of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and for the operand of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and the window of the Acre, and the development of Rolivian does not wish to have the Amazon through the Acre is an interest of a competitor. She was compelled in the sixties to declare it to pen, but the declaration did not include all the tributaries, nor yet their whole naving able length. For example, the Madeira was opened only to Rorba. The Purus, of which the Acre is a tributary, is one of those not included. The Jurus, whose free navingation is claimed to Perus, and the withdrawal of the new commercial treaty with Bolivian development in the Acre, but it was held up in Congress nearly six years and then withdrawn because of a Rolivian This treaty was signed July 31, 1898, and grants Bolivia a free outlet to the sea for her commerce, but it was held up in Congress nearly six years and then withdrawn because of a Bolivian concession to an Anglo-American syndicate for the development of territory on the upper waters of the Purus and Jurua. The true reason for all this is the secret, perhaps undefined, purpose of Brazilians to prevent Bolivian development in the Amazon Valley.

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

BROOKLYN, NOV 24, 1992 BROOKLYN, Nov 24, 1902

Winner of "The Mocking Bird."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say "look Septimus Winner in the blographical lexicons and the dictionaries of music, and you won't find the name." I refer you to Volume I. of the National clopædia of American Biography, by James T. White & Co., published some twelve years ago, in which you will find a biographical sketch of Mr. Winner, and referring to the two pieces of music which you have mentioned in your editorial. Con quently, the distinction and honor were ipon Mr. Winner prior to his death, and not in the sthumous manner you refer to.

H. M. LINEN.

William Lyle Is Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This letter is written to see if your paper can aid in tracing a missing resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. His name is William Edward Lyle. He left his home on May 4, 1901, and has not been seen since. wrote from Philadelphia, Pa., to his wife ten days after leaving Brooklyn and that was the last time he was heard from. He is 29 years old. He is a nember of the Masonic order and is familiarly known as Ed Lyle. His height is 5 feet it thehes, the has a head of heavy, light-colored hair, promi-hent blue eyes, broad shoulders and is inclined to be slim rather than stout. He has a mole on his face close to one of his ears. A toe on one of his feet is crooked so that it is visible in his shoe. He is inclined to dress well feet is crooked so that it is visible in his shoe. He is inclined to dress well.

When he disappeared he wore a long teiled cutaway black coat, Jacger's flannel underwear,
marked in Spanish, black lace shoes, white linen
shirt with black stripes and gray trousers. He is
inclined to drink. He is generally fine-jooking.
His business has been that of purser on a steamhilp,
He usually had his name sewed on the inside pocket
of his coat. He was subject to pieurisy at times
and wears a chest protector. He is prone to be
reticent in manner. If any one should recognize
him from this description I would be pieured to hear
from them. Mrs. William Edward LYLE.

243 LORIMER ST., Frooklyn, Nov. 26.

Rough and Tumble.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People who are so fond of a rough-and-tumble fight that they go and pay \$25 or \$30 to see a football match can see something pretty near as good by paying the enormous sum of one nickel on the 104th street elevated day on Nassau street looking just as young and as picturesque as she did forty "golden years ago." As the stories go, MARY is very pich; but, as a rule, stories are stories. MARY, if we are not all grossly mistaken, is very poor. It takes a great many pennies and nickels to make ten dollars, and if MARY makes one dollar a day, that probably is the full extent of her income. No doubt she tries to save, and certainly her looking the same of one nickel on the ieth street elevated station and stand there and watch the people file station and stand there and watch the station and stand there and watch the station and stand there and watch the capture for the file station and stand the mere and station the capture for the fact they are gentlemen, lam into the capture for the fact they are ge RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

The Gradual Absorption of the Khanate Into the Czar's Demir

It was the intention of Abdul Wahid Khan, the Emir of Bokhara, to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca this year. He prepared a large retinue, which comprised 1,000 pilgrims, besides his servants, and then he informed the Russian Governor of his intention. The Russian authorities, however, for some reason, did not care to have the Emir leave his country: and so, in the form the journey.

The Russian Governor wrote in the blandest and politest manner that in the opinion of the Government his Highness would do well to postpone his pilgrimage till some later occasion. The reason given was that the land route from Bokhara to Mecca is now extremely dangerous, for it lies through cities where a deadly epidemic is now raging. Moreover, the Governor continued, the Hedjaz or Pilgrim Railroad, will be open soon and then it will be easy and convenient for the Emir to go on the pilgrimage. As a matter of fact, the Hedjaz Reilroad has been built only a short distance south of Damascus and years are certain to elapse

before it is completed to Mecca.

His Highness was very much displeased by this letter, which he knew was practically a command for him to remain at home. He called attention to the fact that in carrying out their pious duty the Mecca pilgrims are wholly indifferent to danger. But the Governor was not to be moved by such appeals; and so the Emir has sent a petition

appeals; and so the Emir has sent a petition direct to the Czar at St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Peshawur, India, says that the Emir of Bokhara is growing more and more dissatisfied with Russian encroachments upon his power and that he desires to go to settle in the Turkish Empire. It is said that the valuable jewels and other treasures inherited from his ancestors would always supply him with the means of would always supply him with the means of

When Russia conquered Central Asia she was very careful not to annex the Kha-nate of Bokhara. She had all the work on hand she desired without shouldering the responsibility of governing 3,000,000 fanati-cal Mohammedans. So she preferred to cultivate friendly relations with the Emir, permit him to govern his own country and merely make a protective state of Bokhara.

merely make a protective state of Bokhara. Perhaps she is sorry now that she did not declare outright her intention to govern Bokhara. At any rate, she is constantly encroaching upon the functions of the Emir and is doing so with confidence, because his oppression and excessive taxes have disaffected his subjects. While they are groaning under their burdens they look toward the Samarkand region, a little northwest, and see the people there happy and west, and see the people there happy and prosperous under Russian rule. If there is any revolution in Bokhara it will be against the Emir and not against the Russians.

It is said in Russia that before this time the Khanate would have been completely under Russian control if it had not been that when the Emir attended the coronation of the Czar his Majesty promised him that at long as he lived there would be no change in the status of Bokhara. If that promise is kept, even though the present Emir should die, another would be allowed to

very little with his government, except that she compelled the Emir to abolish the open sale of slaves and the native method of executing criminals by tying them hand and foot and flinging them from the top of the great tower of the city of Bokhara.

Anglicans and Roman Catholics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For some years past the honored custom of keep-ing the Anniversary of the Choirs has been becomingly observed in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth street Manhattan Usually the "high" services on the Sunday within the octave of the feast of St. Cecilia are more musically brilliant than usual, and for that reason many churchgoing people flocked to St. Mary's to enjoy the special programme prepared by Dr. G

Prentice, organist of the church.

Those in attendance last Sunday enjoyed an opportunity of seeing the "Lady Chapel" (recently completed) just to the rear of the main altar in the church More beautiful in its decoration and appointments, and set off by a magnificent marble altar, the "Lady Chapel" in St. Mary's is not to be duplicated

NEW YORK, NOV. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of to-day "Anglo-Catholic" remarks that he sees no reason why Roman Catholics and Episcopalians should not shake hands. The reason is simple From the earliest ages the Catholic Church has proffered a relicion that admitted of no wavering from a central belief, as recards the Real Presence and the Sacrièce of the Mass. Even admitting that the difference between the two relicions is slight the very fact of the ebeing any difference at all forms an unsurmountable barrier. The two relicions may some day shake hands, but it will only be when Anglican Catholics repounce Episcopalianism for Roman Catholicity.

HOBOREN, Nov. 25. ROMAN CATHOLIC. that he sees no reason why Roman Catholics

Bets on the Yale-Harvard Score.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a pool, the bject being to guess nearest the score in the Yale Harvard game of Nov. 22, two of the guesses wer 17-5 and 12-6 in favor of Yale. Will you favor us with your opinion on the result under the following

with your opinion on the result under the following conditions:

First—Considering that it was decided that the nearest guess with reference to points was the winner.

Who won? And why? Second—Considering that no reference was made to the question of points.

Who won? And why?

ELIZABETH, Nov. 26.

J. W. A.

This problem is devised with such ingenuity that we must doubt its genuineness, but we won't shrink from attack for that reason. The actual score of the Yale-Harvard game was 23 0. The score 17.5 takes 5 from Yal' and adds 5 to Harvard. The score of 12 o takes 5 from each side of the latter core. Five is 12 less than 17, and 6 is 12 less than 12.

The wager would have to be nicely worded to justify any decision. But, assuming that it was eforehand agreed to leave it to a certain umpire waiving our conclusion, however, in favor of that of any expert who could demonstrate mathema

Let the Alderman Beware.

Honiman diaoult

In a great special double number Country Life in America for December celebrates the Christ season. It is full of snow scenes, of toborganers, snowshoers, skee-walkers and is a winter out-ofdoors number. Rudyard Kipling contributes poem. "Pan in Vermont." evidently inspired by memories of his residence in that Saite; there is a story by Eleanor Hoyt, "Nancy's Country House Party;" a "Symposium" on winter sports, skimmer or flood gull in flight. The number is OUR RIVALS IN COTTON GRAWING. Lagos and Sierra Leone Considering the

Question of Cotton Raising. The London Tm's said the other day that there is a strong anxiety among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers to be less dependent upon American supplies of raw cotton. Sir William McGregor, Governor of the British colony of Lagos, West Africa, has been in Egypt to study cotton growing with a view to introducing the cultivation into Lagos. The Governor of Sierra Leore is also stirring in the matter. He told the British Cotton Growers' Association two weeks ago that he could depend upon native chiefs to supply the labor and he would do all in his power to promote

cotton growing in his colory.

As we look over the field there seems little prospect as yet that the great manufacturing countries will depend less upon the supply from our cotton fields than they do to-day. Cotton growing in tropica Africa is as yet in the early experimental stage. It has thus far been a failure in East Africa. The experiment in Toga Land with American cotton seems to promise better results.

Russia has long desired through her Central Asian fields to become independent of our supplies, but her hopes are vanishing. The Ferghana crop is large and excellent, but nature has placed a limit upon it. No more cotton can be raised than can be irrigated. The limit of the water supply is in sight and there is no hope of cotton growing beyond that point. Similar conditions limit the Egyptian crop; and, besides, the prospect is now bright that in a few years our country will be a formidable competitor of Egypt in growing Egyptian cotton on our own lands.

India would be our most serious competitor if it were not for the fact that its staple is very short and cannot be used for the fine varus which are the crowning excellence of the British industry. Brazil grows long staple cotton, but its methods of raising the crop, preparing it for market and transporting it to the seaports must be revolutionized before its product can be very prominent in the world's trade.

Cotton growing on a large scale requires plenty of suitable land and great capital; and there is no part of the world that is likely ever to fulfil these conditions so admirably as our own vast cotton areas, much of which are not yet utilized. If our cotton fields are ever to meet with serious competition it will be so far in the future that we may leave the worrying to later generations.

Ready-to-Wear Family of Thirteen.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There are few newly married couples who are able to begin life together with a "readyto-wear" family of thirteen children, but Otto Luther, formerly manager of the Liederkranz Hall and saloon, 3846 Easton avenue, and Mrs. Mary Lester, 4201 Cottage avenue,

kranz Hall and saloon, 3846 Easton avenue, and Mrs. Mary Lester, 4201 Cottage avenue, accomplished this feat in census statistics when they were married Friday afternoon. Mr. Luther is 59 years old and was a widower who had accumulated nine children, four of whom are married, by a former marriage Mrs. Luther was a widow who acknowledges having received congratulations on thirty-six birthdays, and is the mother of four children and the owner of a grocery store which ought to do well.

Residents of the neighborhood in the vicinity of Whittier street and Cottage avenue, where both the bride and groom are well known, had been watching the courtship with unusual interest for several months. A love story in two volumes, with thirteen pocket editions, which circulated freely in the neighborhood was too unique to be lightly passed over. Besides, every one who had bought bread at the grocery or beer at the 'saloon was hoping for an invitation to witness the merging of the two families. But with a cunning born of experience the contracting parties slipped away and effected the merger without any undue publicity, and the honeymon will be spent at home as quietly as the children will permit.

New Laws and Old.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The remedy for all violations of the law is enlaws or substituting arbitration committees for the purpose of dodging responsibilities. If new laws are needed, I would suggest that the first legislation should be as follows:
Where a soldier on duty wearing his uniform is insulted or stoned, shoot the offender at once, or catch him and punish him if it takes all the power of the State to do it.
Where a citizen is deprived of his rights or is assaulted, use the same diligence that is used everywhere but in a mining camp to arrest the violator of the laws.
Where an attempt is made to interfere in any way with a citizen who is, or desires to become a soldier in defence of the flag and the laws, proclaim it an act of treason against the State, and arrest and shoot the traitor.
Veteran. If new laws are needed, I would suggest

A Southern Tariff Policy.

From the Southern Manufacturers' Record.
When members of a party which has for many years maintained a policy under which American industries have flourished begin, at a time when conditions demand an intensifying rather than a diminishing of that policy, to advocate measures which would or pple, if not destroy, the industries of great sections of the country, it is time for men of all parties in the whole country to call a halt. As long as the United States can, in the empley

ment of hundreds of thousands of persons, produce the raw material—iron, coal, lumber, wool, sugar cane or sugar beets in quantities sufficient for the needs of American industry, or, in temporary shortage of home supply, can a ford to buy abroad without change of polley, so long should the de mand for free raw material be as that of one who

Listen to the Mocking Bird.

From the Philsburg Post. The story told by Septimus Winner of how he Mother?" is touching. A mother was wont to stand on a plazza holding her babe "in the mild September" to hear the "mocking bird singing far and wide." Years afterward he saw the child standing on the plazza scarce'y realizing that her mother lay dead. From the one incident came the inspiration of the popular melodics that have not yet been relegated into oblivion by "Come Back, Bill Balley," and his relatives innumerable.

Discovery of the Yellow Fever Mosquito.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this day's SUN is a Washington letter announcing the death of Major Walter Reed, Medical Department of the United States Army, and stating that Mejor Reed "was the father of the theory that the germs of yellow fever are generated by the mosquito." A similar statement was published in THE SUN some few weeks ago, but a day or two afterward it was shown by a correspondent that the father of the theory was Dr. Finley, a Southern physician,

was shown by a correspondent that the father of
the theory was Dr. Finley, a Southern physician,
who since 1808 has been a contract surgeon in the
United States Army.
Dr. Finley's theory was advanced several years
prior to the Spanish American War, but between
convinced that his theory was right, and so intimated to his inilitary superiors.
In 1800 Gen. Sternberg, the Surgeon-General
of the Army, became interested andsent M 107 Reed,
one of the most expert bacteriologists in the United
States, to Cuba, where by a series of experiments
it was proven conclusively that Dr. Finley's theory
was correct, and on Major Reed's fluidings and recommendations the sanitary authorities in the large
cities waged war on the mesquitoes, and to auch
good purpose that in a short time the yellow fever
had entirely disappeared, and up to the present
time there has been no recurrence of the disease.
Dr. Reed never claimed to be the originator of
the theory, but gave full credit to the modest little
deter mentioned, who, I believe, is still stationed
in Cuba holding the humble position as a contract
surgeon and continuing his experiments when his
military duties permit.
Hospital Steward, U. S. A., Retired.

New Yof K. Nov. 20.

Not the Right Kind.

John Smith was about to be sacrificed, when Pocahontas intervened. "Can't you see," she protested, "that he is not the kind of breakfast food they advertise? He would only be an Indian meal."

Perceiving that he was not ready to serve, the braves desisted, and woman's wit once more won

Specialism.

First Physician-And what was your diagnosis Second Physician-I'll have to look him up in Bradstreet's to decide whether it's rheumatism of